

Folly of reducing Scriptural realities to mere figures.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, in his Village Dialogues, has treated the impious folly of representing scriptural realities as mere figures, with that pointed irony which cannot fail to produce the effect intended. He introduces one of his dialogues, Mr. Wisehead, as saying we cannot believe that there is any such being as the Holy Ghost. Nor can we believe that there is any such being as the Holy Spirit; consequently we have nothing to do with the absurd notion of regeneration, or, as it is called, the work of the Spirit; we believe that such sort of expressions are to be taken as oriental figures, or as typical language! and, that it only means a good disposition.

We therefore, consequently, deny the popular doctrine of original sin, as there is quite as much virtue as vice in the world; and we have no doubt at all, as to the devil that he is entirely a fabulous character, and as to what is said concerning those who were possessed of the devil, it were irrational to suppose that it could mean any thing farther than that "they were mad, or had hysterical fits," and as to the existence of angels, "though there are frequent allusions to it, in the New Testament," yet it is "a doctrine that cannot be proved or made probable, from the light of nature;" and, what have we to do with the New Testament, while it contradicts the light of nature? Notwithstanding, therefore, the allusion, we choose to say, this is no where taught as a doctrine of revelation." A judicious Christian, therefore, will discard it from his creed, and that, not only as a groundless, but as a useless and pernicious tenet, which tends to diminish our regard to the omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent God, and to excite superstitious respect to, and unreasonable expectations from, imaginary and fictitious beings; when, therefore, we hear how Jesus was tempted of the devil in the wilderness; it was, (for we always talk very rationally in our way,) only an allusion to a fictitious being, and the proper and most rational meaning is, that he was fighting with some good and bad thoughts, which alternately possessed him; but such were the Eastern metaphors and oriental figures then in use.

To this, Considerate replies, Then, sir, what if it not have sounded still more rational, had you made it out that he was fighting with two eastern metaphors, or oriental figures? that when the angel spoke to Zechariah about the birth of John, the forerunner of our Lord, he should not have said, "I am Gabriel," but "I am an oriental figure," and that it was nothing but an oriental figure that spoke to Mary on the same subject? and that eastern metaphors or oriental figures appeared under the shepherds, and sung, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men!" and then again, that our Lord had another meeting of these eastern metaphors and oriental figures in the mount of transfiguration? that an eastern metaphor opened the prison in which Peter was confined, and an oriental figure knocked off his fetters? that Paul was converted at the sight of these eastern metaphors? that Stephen saw somewhat of the like sort before he was stoned? and that an eastern metaphor stood by Paul when nearly shipwrecked? And if these be not enough, I could give you further lucubrations on your rational way of explaining these eastern metaphors.

Mr. Hill adds, the Socinians suppose they have a right to take these preposterous liberties on this subject, because these spiritual existences are described as being powers and virtues.—Therefore, they are not real existences, but figurative allusions. We will produce a few more passages where the real existence of such spirits is possibly mentioned, and then we shall see how far common sense will defend them in their rational religion.

Beelzebub, the prince of the devils—of the eastern metaphors. Unto which of the angels, (oriental figures) said he at any time, "This day have I begotten thee. Let all the angels of God (eastern metaphors) worship him.—Our Lord cast out a whole legion of eastern metaphors from a man among the tombs, and the same set of eastern metaphors drove the swine into the sea. Whether there be thrones, dominions, principalities and powers. All typical language—only eastern metaphors. Christ spoiled principalities, and powers; he spoiled eastern metaphors and oriental figures. The ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation, these are also to be understood as nonentities, or oriental figures.—The angels (oriental figures) who kept their first estate. There was a fire prepared for the devil and his angels (for an eastern metaphor, and his oriental figures.)

But enough of this. I had not troubled the reader with so much, on a supposition so absurd, had it not been to give a fair specimen of the wisdom of those who can bestow such high compliments on themselves and on the rationality of their religion.

Physiology.

1. *Præternatural Lactation.*—The following interesting case of præternatural lactation has been communicated to the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, (July, 1832.) by Dr. Kennedy.

"A lady Waterford lives in the village of Thringston, on the Forest, between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Loughborough, Leicestershire. At this time, (December, 1831.) she is in her eighty-first year, and though infirm, her constitution has singularly retarded the advances of old age.

"Through life, this woman has been the active and laborious inmate of a peasant's cottage; her person is short and well-proportioned; at one time she weighed about fourteen stone; her temperament is the neuro-sanguineous, distinctly marked. The peculiar circumstances of her history being extensively known in the district where she resides, she has been visited by many clerical, medical, and other curious inquirers.

"J. W. was first married in 1777; her first child was born in May, 1778; and from

that period till May, 1825, her lacteous secretion [milk] never in the least subsided. Besides giving her breast freely and frequently to the young ones of her neighbors, she suckled six children of her own by her first husband, and eight nurslings. No infant, however vigorous, was ever nearly able to use her supply of milk; and, in consequence, she often had her "breasts drawn" to the amount of two quarts in a day: her belief is, that, in general, she could have suckled four lively children at the same time. Many attempts were made, even under medical direction, to suspend the secretion of her milk; but they all utterly failed. Her breasts often became tense and painful; and, for the removal of this state, she had them well rubbed with butter made from the cream of her own milk; this process was invariably advantageous. Sometimes about a pint of this cream was collected, and the butter it yielded was white, and soft as lard, with a sweet taste. Judy took much food, and seldom had recourse to medicine; it is her boast, indeed, that "she never paid a shilling in her life for doctoring, for the sake of her health;" her bowels generally were torpid, often constipated.

"J. W. was a widow nearly three years, and gave suck to her own and other children during the whole of that period. Her breasts even now retain a size quite extraordinary, and the axillary glands are occasionally large. Soon after the disappearance of her milk, in 1825, her health became more variable, her energies gradually failed, and her voice, which still is strong, lost its natural strength. Her actual powers of mind seem to have experienced little change; she continues "heart whole;" her appetite is considerably impaired; she wishes to eat often, but takes little food at one time; her sleep is disturbed and unrefreshing, and a cough gives her occasional annoyance; her pulse is full, soft, not quick, and resistant.

"Although Judy's milk ceased, for a time, in 1825, it repeatedly appeared in minute quantities during the five subsequent years; but, since the autumn of 1830, the secretion of this fluid has been constant, and, if encouraged, (she thinks,) would be sufficient to nourish a child; from attempting this, however, she is deterred by the idea, that "it would soon be the end of her."

"December 6th, 1831.—This day, being in the middle of her 81st year, Judy readily filled a small spoon with her milk, by squeezing her left breast frequently with the hand. The milk was rich and sweet, and not different from that yielded by young and healthy mothers.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of Graham & McQueen in the practice of Law, is dissolved. A. Graham may be consulted at his office at Cheraw, Jno. McQueen at Bennettsville.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
JNO. MCQUEEN.

Jan. 19, 1836.

D. B. MCARN.

HAS the pleasure of stating to his friends and customers that he providentially succeeded in saving the most of his goods from the late destructive fire. He has taken a stand on Market street, one door east of Moore's hotel. All who wish to purchase are respectfully and cordially invited to call and examine his stock. If he has the articles to please, he will not stand on prices.

Dec. 22, 1835.

CIRCULAR.

The Board of Trade of the City of New York, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

YOU are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Let an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandise heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, President.
JOHN ELLIOTT, Recording Secretary.
New York, Jan. 16, 1836.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

AUGUSTINE SHEPHERD has opened a House of Entertainment in the new building, recently fitted up, opposite the market, and is ready to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He hopes by industry and unremitting attention to merit a share of public patronage.

Cheraw, Jan. 12, 1836.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McKenzie & Crockett, are requested to come forward and settle the same, as I am desirous to close the books.

R. H. CROCKETT, Surviving partner
January 12, 1836.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A large, new and commodious two story house on Kershaw street, next below the residence of Mr. VanNorden. Also the lot and house next to the above. Terms of sale favorable; and an absolute sale would be preferred to a lease.

In the absence of the undersigned application to be made to Hubbard Pearson or to J. C. Coit.
BEN: F. PEARSON.
Nov. 17, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening his full supply, comprising a heavy stock and well selected assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Received by Mr. D. McNair's boat which arrived on Thursday last. His customers may expect great bargains.

D. B. MCARN.

Notice.

KATHERINE McQUAGE, the wife of John McQuage, mechanic and trader, of the town of Cheraw, do hereby give notice that from and after the 14th day of March next, I intend to become a sole trader.

CATHERINE McQUAGE.
Cheraw, Feb. 5th, 1836.

SIX Months in a Convent, and supplement to do for sale at the book store.

Auction.

BY virtue of an assignment, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, at the store lately occupied by McKenzie & Adams, all their stock of Goods.

J. W. BLAKENEY,
Assignee.

Cheraw, 23d Feb. 1836.

JUST arrived and for sale cheap, if applied for soon, 1800 bushels *Peta Gulf Cotton Seed* of the first quality. Also a few casks fine *Cheese*, and *Yellow Potatoes* for planting.

Feb. 20, 1835.

Edgehill Academy.
THE public is respectfully informed that the duties of this institution are again resumed, by Mr. W. Richardson. The course of studies will be suited to the present requirements of the South Carolina College.

Feb. 23.

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber on the 24th Jan. last, a small sorrel horse MULE, with the usual male marks, not broke, about three years old. It was heard from about Chesterfield C. H., and may go towards Charlotte, N. C. Any information concerning the said mule will be thankfully received, and all trouble and expense paid to any one who will stop the same, and forward information to me, or to Mr. Brown Bryan at Cheraw.

Feb. 13, 1836.

P. W. PLEDGER,
Marlborough District, S. C.

McDuff.

WILL stand the ensuing season at Cheraw, Mount Croghan, Wadesborough, and Col. Stephen Walls, and will render service at Fifty Dollars the season. Twenty-five Dollars to insure, and fifty cents to the groom; the season to commence the 10th of March and end 15th of June.

Feb. 12th, 1835.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

South Carolina.

CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.
Ephraim Linsford, grantee of Powers Blackburn, applicant, vs. James York and wife Mary. Thos. Massey and wife Jincy, Sol. Evans and wife Rebecca, William Billingsley and wife Phoebe, Joseph Frank and wife Elizabeth, Mary M. Blackburn, Frank Blackburn, and Lovick Blackburn.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Thos. Massey and wife Jincy, Solomon Evans and wife Rebecca, William Billingsley and wife Phoebe, Joseph Frank and wife Elizabeth, Mary M. Blackburn, Frank Blackburn, and Lovick Blackburn, reside within this State, It is therefore ordered that they appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held at Chesterfield District at 11 o'clock of April next, to show cause if any; why the real estate of John Blackburn, deceased, should not be sold or divided, otherwise their consent will be entered of record.

Feb. 12th, 1836.

TURNER BRYAN, O. C. D.

Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic PILLS.

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn acid eructations, nausea, head-ache, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, ineffectual Discharge, Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, *sea sickness*, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable Aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills *As a dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters and particularly those from southern climates and agree and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

The following Testimonials of the claims of these Pills to the public patronage have been selected from many of similar import recently furnished.

From Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina.
Raleigh, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills have been used in my family, where they have in a great measure superseded the ordinary domestic remedies. I have always found them to be efficacious, mild and safe, in cases of indigestion which have come under my notice; particularly so, in allaying head-ache caused by derangements of the stomach.

T. P. DEVEREUX.

From William S. Mhoon, Esq. Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1834.

There are few persons I suppose, who have not felt the want of some article which may be employed as a common domestic medicine possessed of the properties uniformly attributed to Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills—safety, mildness and efficiency. That they can justly claim these in an eminent degree, I know from experience in my own family and from an acquaintance with those who give them a fair trial. Will with me, soon reduce their family medicine chest within a very small compass.

W. S. MHOON.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.
Raleigh, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dispeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dispeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family have experienced the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredele.
Aug. 21st, 1834.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with Dyspepsia and other disorders of the Stomach, and have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last 20 years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurance of facts of

his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAS. IREDELL.

From his Honor, Henry Potter, Judge of the United States Court, for the District of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, Aug. 16, 1834.

For some ten or twelve years past, I have been in the habit of using Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills in my family, and consider them so valuable a domestic medicine, that I never suffer my stock to be exhausted. I have used them with good effect in dyspeptic cases, under various modifications; and have found them efficacious in relieving from all the usual symptoms of a functional derangement of the viscera. As an aperient, they are excellent. I have long had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the inventor of these Pills. He is a gentleman of talents, integrity and worth, and he ranks high in the science of Medicine, and the healing art. His certificate therefore, as to the properties and effects the Pills may be confided in.

H. POTTER.

From Professor Anderson.

University of North Carolina, March 5, 1835.
I have used Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills in my family with such results as induce me to hold them in high estimation. In one case, particularly, which was long protracted and obstinate Dyspepsia, the use of them was followed by feelings of lightness and comfort, unknown to me before. I cordially and unreservedly recommend them to general use.

WALKER ANDERSON.

From the Rev. B. T. Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Oaky Grove, Aug. 18, 1834.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the satisfactory proofs I have heard of the value of Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills, which for the last six years I have used in my own case (Dyspepsia and sick head-ache) with the best effects. I regard them also as a most valuable family medicine, which I have administered with the most perfect safety and convenience in cases of disordered stomach and bowels, and am persuaded, it is only necessary to give them a fair trial, to insure the patronage, they so highly deserve.

B. T. BLAKE.

From the Hon. Richard Hines late Member of Congress from the Tarboro District.
Hemlock, near Spots, Edgecombe county, Georgia, November 10, 1834.

I was severely afflicted for several years with Dyspepsia, Jaundice and general ill health. I called in the aid of eminent Physicians and visited most of the Mineral Springs of celebrity in the United States, without any material benefit, until my eyes were thro' to be hopeless. Being compelled in the winter of 1834 to spend some weeks in Raleigh, I consulted Dr. Beckwith, when he prescribed what is now known as "Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills," by the use of which I soon became much better. I continued to take them for some months until my health was entirely restored to which they mainly contributed. Another member of my family subsequently used them with like benefit and success.

Having been many years well acquainted with Doctor Beckwith, I take pleasure in mentioning him as a gentleman of great worth & intelligence and of known and admitted science and skill in his profession, and in recommending his Anti-dispeptic Pills as a most valuable medicine, to those afflicted with the diseases I have mentioned.

RICH'D. HINES.

A fresh supply just received and for sale, together with all other articles in his line by
JOHN L. WESTERVELT.
Cheraw, 15th Feb.

February, 23, 1836.

Election.

AN election for Intendant and four Wardens for the town of Cheraw, will be held in the store of F. Long, Front Street, on the 1st Monday in March.

A. Blue, and R. C. Davis, Managers.

By order of the Council.

Feb. 16.

F. LONG, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sales.

On Writs of Fieri Facias.
WILL be sold on the first Monday and the day following in March next, within the legal hours, the following property, viz: 100 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the lands of Oran Jordan, and J. J. Schlotter, levied on as the property of John Jordan, at the suit of Mulloy & Wadsworth, vs. J. Jordan.

All the defendant's right and interest in his father's real estate, (100 acres more or less) adjoining the land of Peter Arant, H. Pyle, A. & Jonas Funderburk, levied on as the property of Elijah Arant at the suit of A. Muirhead vs. E. Arant.

One sorrel mare mare, levied on as the property of A. B. Funderburk, at the suit of J. & S. Funderburk and others, vs. A. B. Funderburk. One lot of slacks, 10 barrels of potatoe plant, more or less, 8 rods of horse, fifteen hundred weight of fodder more or less, levied on as the property of Ashton Gregory at the suit of Hugh Craig vs. A. Gregory.

The above property of A. Gregory's will be sold on the second day of sale at Col. Craig's plantation.

Terms—Cash, purchasers paying for Sheriff's titles.
ALFRED M. LOWRY, Shff. C. D.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 9, 1836.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY order of the Ordinary of Chesterfield District, will be sold before the Court House on the first Monday in March next, within the legal hours, the lands lying on York Creek, near the Gold Mine, belonging to the estate of J. Mangum.

Terms.—So much cash as will pay the expenses of the sale of the land, will be required on the day of sale. The balance in two equal payments, with interest from the day of sale. The first payment due the first day of January, 1837. The second on the first day of January, 1838. Purchaser to give bond and good security, and a mortgage on the property to the Ordinary, if deemed necessary to secure the purchase money.

ALFRED M. LOWRY, Shff. C. D.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 9, 1836.

JOHN L. WESTERVELT, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has received his Stock of
DRUGS & MEDICINES

and is prepared to meet the wants of the Public in any article in his line of business.

February 9th, 1836.

THE undersigned take the liberty of informing their customers and the public generally, that they still continue to keep at their old stand a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Groceries, Hollow ware Hardware and Cutlery, Wagon Boxes Blacksmith's Tools, Axes, Spades and Shovels, Soap, Candles, Cheese
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine
with most other articles kept for sale in this market, all of which they will sell low for cash or on easy terms.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our customers a happy new year; but particularly those who may call soon and settle their accounts, as they thereby will make the new year pleasant to us.

J. & C. POWELL.

Tax Notice.

THE subscriber will attend to take returns and receive the Taxes for Chesterfield District, as follows, to wit:

At Mt. Croghan, on Monday the 29th Feb. next, At Blakeney's Old Store, on Tuesday, 1st March next.

At Michael Miller's, on Wednesday, 2d March next, At John Middleton's, on Thursday, 3d March next.

At Speer's Mills, on Friday, 4th March next, At Steer-pen springs, on Saturday, 5th March next.

At Chesterfield Court house, on Monday, 7th March next, At Cheraw, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th March next.

The Collector will be found at his office at Chesterfield C. H. during Court week in March. All persons concerned must make their returns before the first day of May next, or a double Tax will be imposed without discrimination or respect of persons.

The collector will close his books on the first day of May, and will be required in every instance as the law directs.

L. H. ALSBROOK.

T. C. D.

January 26, 1835.

Goods at Cost.

WE will sell our remaining stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Cloaks, and Over Coats, with many other articles at Cost for Cash, to close our business.

D. & J. MALLOY.

We have on hand a fine stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Mackerel No. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels, Northern Flour, Pickled Beef, Raisins, Iron, Steel, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

N. B. Those persons indebted to us by Note or Book account, will oblige us by calling and settling the same.

D. & J. M.

Cheraw, Feb. 16, 1836.

Summons in Partition.

Samuel McDaniel vs. B. L. Henagan and others.

IT appearing to the Court that Alexander McDaniel, Roderick McNair and Mary his wife, who are defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, Ordered, on motion of Graham & McQueen Attorneys for petitioner, that publication be made in one of the public papers of this State, twice a month for the space of three months, that the said defendants appear and show cause, if any they can, why a writ of partition should not issue, according to the prayer of the petitioner, and in case of default that their consent be admitted of record.

A true copy from the minutes.

GEORGE BRISTOW, c c r

Meriboro Feb 9

Bank of Charleston.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Stockholders of this Bank, are hereby informed that the payment of the *FOURTH INSTALLMENT* of Twenty-five per cent on each share, equal to Twenty Five Dollars per share, will be required at their Banking House, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 1st Monday and Tuesday in March next, which will be the 7th and 8th days of that month. By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSE, Cashier.
The Columbia Telescope, and Camden and Cheraw papers, will insert the above advertisement.

Feb. 9.

13-5

CHERAW ACADEMY.

THE Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. and Mrs. Davis have arrived and taken charge of their respective departments in this Institution. They bring with them testimonials of the highest character, from Governor Everett, and other distinguished individuals of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davis is a gentleman of extensive literary attainments, has gained a high reputation as a teacher, and intends devoting his life to the business. He will qualify young men for admission into the South Carolina, or any other College in the United States, or for entering upon the active duties of life without a College course